474 626 tuned to either Vilnius or Moscow broadcasts deemed proper by the authorities—and loudspeakers are installed so that no one can escape hearing such news. And there is no church or chapel—no one can leave to attend religious services.

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In fact, the kolkhoz is a CONCENTRATION CAMP OF STATE SERFS. The Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union published a decree on 7 July 1948: "No one may leave the kolkhoz or any section thereof without permission of the authorities." The serfs must produce their quotas of work—or face a trial for "sabotage."

The *Izvestiya* article of 22 July 1948 was preceded by a boast of comrade Sniečkus, First Secretary of the LKP/b CK: "639,000 ha. of land were seized from estate owners and redistributed to smallholders and the landless." The gratuitious gift of land "for all time" of 15% of all cultivated land area of the country was coupled with a boast of comrade Sniečkus: 900 farms in Šiauliai county were merged into 32 "co-operative artels."

Soon after the gift of land "for all time," the Riga radio broadcast on 30 August: "Sooner or later, *all* of the farmers of Latvia *must* go into kolkhozes." This tune was immediately echoed in the press of Lithuania: those refusing to go into "co-operative artels" were branded "state traitors." . . .

Collectivization Procedure

474 Prior to 1948, there were 20 kolkhozes established in the depopulated and Russian-resettled District of Klaipėda and areas of Vilnius vacated by repatriates to Poland. Thereafter, the first kolkhozes were established among Russian Old Believer sectarians in the northeast. The first kolkhoz near Utena, in a purely Lithuanian community invaded by Russian settlers, was destroyed by the guerrillas. The serfs scattered.

In the spring of 1948, the collectivization drive was pushed.

● [234] It began with the dairying farmers. Thus, the Party organ *Tiesa* announced in its issue of 11 May:

"Formerly, milk delivery quotas were fixed according to the number of cows owned by the farms. Now, milk delivery quotas are assessed according to the ratio of general land area under cultivation. The new system aims at inducing the farmers to develop the cattle industry. Furthermore, this decree is directed against the sabotage by the kulaks who falsify the actual number of cows held by them.

"On the other hand, peasants of the kolkhozes are relieved from any compulsory milk deliveries this year. Collective farms deliver milk from every hectare of land under cultivation—25 kilograms per hectare. Nevertheless, 50% reduction is granted for the years 1948 and 1949."

In the issue of 19 September 1948 comrade Sniečkus announced:

"The urgent desire of farmers to go into collective farms gained during the past spring and summer."

He cited 32 kolkhozes in Šiauliai county and new kolkhozes at Samava, Liūbavas and Kalvarija. At the same time he threatened a "relentless drive against kulak saboteurs" failing to meet compulsory grain and produce quotas. Numerous instances of prosecution and "loss of freedom" were cited.

3: Simutis S-4 (no date) 1942 RB5 Lithuanians RB5

On September 7 the Kaunas radio broadcast an order by German Commissar for Lithuania von Renteln whereby the purchase of grain was permitted exclusively to Lietukis. From this order alone it is obvious that Lietukis has been turned into agency serving German war purposes. 474

Deserving of mention in this group is Spaudos Fondas, a coöperative publishing concern with branch stores in every larger town throughout Lithuania for promoting the sale of books and stationery. After Soviet Russian occupation it met the same fate as Lietukis. On August 5, 1940, a decision of the Government Nationalization Committee (Valstybine Nacionalizavimo Komisija), dated August 3, was published, announcing that Spaudos Fondas with all its branches was nationalized.[24]

3. Production coöperatives.—A very important and comparatively young branch of agricultural life in Lithuania, the dairy coöperative societies, forms a part of this third group. As mentioned before, prior to 1926 dairying activities were a department of Lietukis. With the rapid growth of cooperative creameries, it was decided in October, 1926, to withdraw from Lietukis and to organize the Central Union of Dairy Coöperative Societies of Lithuania (Centraline Lietuvos Pieno Perdirbimo Bendroviu Sajunga), known briefly as Pienocentras. The task of Pienocentras is to encourage milk production, develop and improve manufacture, and establish a good rating for Lithuanian milk products in the world market; and to organize coöperative dairies and creameries, coördinate their work, and diminish administration expenses through strong central organization. 474 234

In 1938 Pienocentras had a membership of 185 dairy co-

[24] *Tiesa*, No. 44, Aug. 5, 1940. (*Tiesa* [Truth] was the daily of the Lithuanian Communist Party during Soviet occupation.)

3: Simutis S-4 (no date) 1942 RB5 Lithuanians RB5

operative societies with 2,105 milk-skimming stations. Pienocentras also exports eggs, in which branch it has attained an almost complete monopoly. For example, in 1939 it handled over 96 percent of the total egg export. The growth and development of Pienocentras may be seen from Table 10,[25] which shows that the work of Pienocentras is a real

TABLE 10

TOTAL TURNOVER OF PIENOCENTRAS

(*In Thousands of Litas*)

YEAR	TOTAL TURNOVER	TOTAL OF EXPORTS	EXPORTS OF BUTTER	EXPORTS OF EGGS	PIENOCENTRAS'S SHARE IN EXPORTS OF LITHUANIA (*Percent*)
1927	5,981	3,971	3,950	—	1.6
1928	13,662	10,437	10,437	—	4.1
1929	25,999	20,888	20,786	102	6.3
1930	43,854	35,200	34,866	334	10.5
1931	46,102	37,790	37,055	735	13.8
1932	45,182	37,079	36,045	1,034	19.6
1933	36,163	29,909	29,150	789	18.7
1934	36,329	30,231	28,816	1,397	20.5
1935	42,438	35,948	33,866	2,046	23.6
1936	55,897	48,228	42,042	6,151	25.3
1937	65,730	54,470	47,065	5,923	26.1
1938	76,920	65,300	55,131	7,833	24.2
1939	67,745	52,100	43,739	8,196	25.7

success not only in attaining a milk-and-egg monopoly in Lithuania but also in encouraging and developing this branch of agriculture. At the end of 1939 all the dairy coöperative societies of Lithuania had 21,701 members as against 18,372 in 1938 and 14,817 in 1937. In 1939 they had 106,605 regular

[25] C.S.B., volumes for 1927 to 1939.

3: Simutis S-4 (no date) 1942 RB5 Lithuanians RB5

milk suppliers as against 101,348 in 1938 and 69,741 in 1934.

Pienocentras with all its departments continued to function throughout the Soviet Russian occupation, although it was transformed into a government agency. In June, 1941, when the Soviet Russian occupation was replaced by the German occupation, Pienocentras[1] came under the control of the German Economic Command (Wirtschaftskommando), also as government agency. In September, 1941, German Commissar for Lithuania von Renteln issued an order granting monopoly to Pienocentras in the business of dairy products and at the same time forbidding anybody to trade in milk products. Since Pienocentras has a wide organization throughout Lithuania, it is very convenient for the Germans in their control of milk production and in their efforts to extract from Lithuania a maximum of milk products. Of course no statistical data is available for Pienocentras's economic activities during the periods of German and Russian occupation.

Deserving of mention in this group is a local grocery trade coöperative society in Kaunas called Parama which owns and operates thirty modern grocery stores, as well as the largest and most modern bakery in Lithuania, with an annual production valued at about six million litas. Its fate under the German occupation is similar to that of Pienocentras.

4 and 5. Insurance and nonclassified coöperatives.—These two groups are of minor importance in the economic life of Lithuania. Insurance, still undeveloped there, is one of the fields open for coöperation in the future. In 1938 there were two insurance coöperative societies with 7,486 members. Insurance premiums collected in 1938 amounted to 355,495 litas, which, compared with the development of other co-

[1] [i.e. Central Union of Dairy Cooperative Societies of Lithuania --- Analyst]

3: Simutis S-4 (no date) 1942 RB5 Lithuanians RB5

TABLE 19

EXPORTS OF LITHUANIA'S FLAX PRODUCTS

YEAR	FLAX AND TOW		LINSEED	
	QUANTITY EXPORTED (*1,000 metric tons*)	VALUE (*Millions of litas*)	QUANTITY EXPORTED (*1,000 metric tons*)	VALUE (*Millions of litas*)
1924	14.0	52.75	18.6	16.29
1926	19.7	56.93	25.8	18.04
1928	13.2	46.59	77.0	6.18
1930	10.2	19.59	20.1	14.21
1932	9.0	9.12	7.7	2.46
1934	10.2	11.19	6.4	2.01
1936	19.7	25.12	23.8	6.80
1937	16.1	24.00	20.7	7.10
1938	18.8	24.82	5.6	1.98
1939	20.0	30.31	10.3	4.16

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Butter and cheese were produced in pre-war Lithuania, but these items became available in increasing quantities for export only after the World War. In 1909–14, only some of the bigger landlords (farmers owning 200 acres or more) had their own creameries, but most of the middle-class and small farmers prepared milk products mainly for their own consumption, sending only a small portion to near-by township markets. In 1901, forty-eight landlords organized the creamery Birute whose yearly exports of butter reached 620,000 pounds. But the World War which disorganized the national economy of Lithuania also ruined the dairy cooperatives. Not only were the dairies destroyed but the country was deprived of its sources of supply, for almost

3: Simutis S-4 (no date) 1942 RB5 Lithuanians RB5

234 half of the cattle were slaughtered for meat by various armies.[33]

Shortly after the World War there was great demand for milk products in Germany and prices were high. It was possible to sell milk and milk products even of low quality, especially in the border districts of Germany. In 1924–25 the conditions began to change. Germany returned to the pre-war methods of tariff protection and adopted the policy of economic self-sufficiency. There were also greater supplies of milk products from other markets, such as Denmark and overseas, which caused a decrease in prices.

Private merchants, interested only in immediate profits and possessing no capital for long-term investments, were unable to improve the quality of milk products. That this quality was low can be deduced from the fact that the butter bought up from the farmers had been prepared in a variety
439 of ways, mostly by primitive methods. The butter was then mixed and packed for export. Naturally, prices for such "mixtures," were low, but eventually it became impossible to sell the product even at low prices.

234 The government was anxious to help the farmers by im-
474 proving milk products and increasing exports. The best way
654 to do that seemed to be by coöperation, a method which in later years fully justified the expectations. Through the initiative of the coöperatives and with government subsidies, the quality of butter was improved so much that in 1936, of all the butter-exporting countries, only Denmark was able to get higher prices than Lithuania. Lithuania's position in this market shows even more creditable progress when we

[33] *Centraline Lietuvos Pieno Perdirbimo Bendroviu Sajunga Pienocentras 1927–1936* (The Central Union of Dairy Coöperative Societies of Lithuania, Pienocentras, 1927–1936), p. 15.

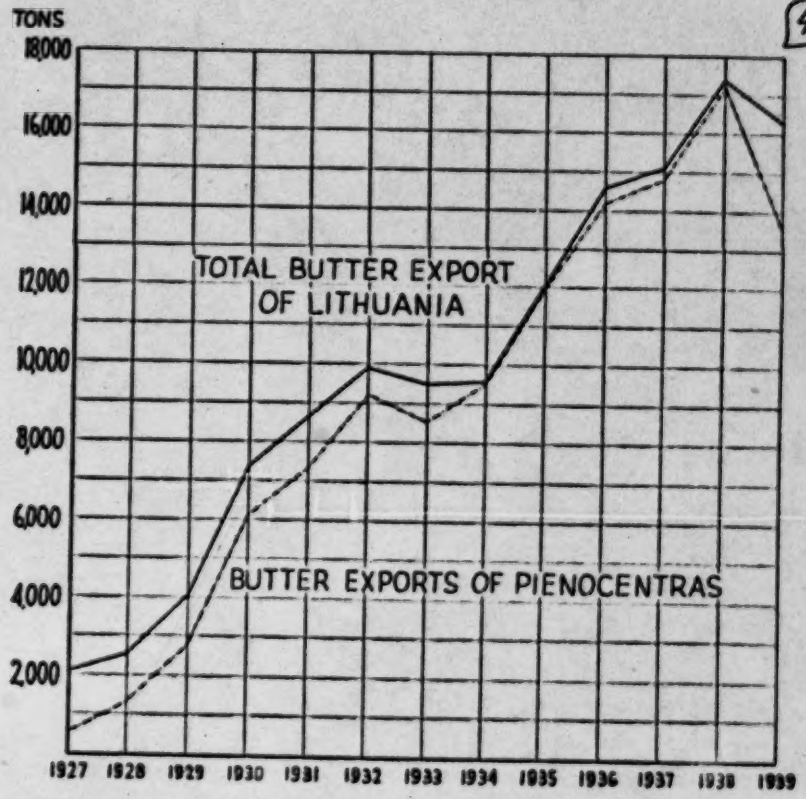
3: Simutis S-4 (no date) 1942 RB5 Lithuanians RB5

take into consideration the fact that Danish butter had been selling in London for decades and the English consumers had acquired a taste for it.[34]

The first to organize the dairies were the Central Union of the Agricultural Coöperatives of Lithuania (Lietukis) and the Coöperative Society (Gamintojas). In 1923 a separate dairying section was established at Lietukis. The Ministry of Agriculture subsidized the newly organized steam

CHART I

BUTTER EXPORTS OF LITHUANIA



[34] Kriksciunas, *op. cit.*, p. 96.

3: Simutis S-4 (no date) 1942 RB5 Lithuanians RB5

dairies (using steam power equipment) to enable them to buy new machinery, granting the dairies twenty-five percent of the value of the machinery, the subsidy not to exceed 9,000 litas. Subsidies up to 1,500 litas were also given to hand dairies in the same percentage. The Ministry of Agriculture also provided loans on favorable terms for the construction of buildings for new dairies and from 1925 granted subsidies up to 5,000 litas for this purpose. In 1926 the dairying section of Lietukis was organized into a separate organization—the Central Union of Dairy Coöperative Societies of Lithuania, known by its trade name, Pienocentras. The growth of coöperative dairies is shown in Table 20.

TABLE 20

THE GROWTH OF COÖPERATIVE DAIRIES IN LITHUANIA[a]

YEAR	NUMBER OF DAIRIES	NUMBER OF SKIMMING STATIONS
1923	3	—
1924	61	—
1925	54	—
1927	153	151
1929	262	660
1931	273	1,610
1933	251	1,825
1935	209	1,771
1937	188	2,052
1938	185	2,105
1939	176	2,159

[a] *Centralinė Lietuvos Pieno Perdirbimo Bendrovių Sąjunga Pienocentras 1927–1936*, p. 21.

3: Simutis S-4 (no date) 1942 RB5 Lithuanians RB5
Baltic Countries RB1

From 1931 the number of dairies decreased while the number of skimming stations increased. This is due to the fact that some of the dairies were converted into skimming stations because of insufficient machinery. There were many instances of the merging of several small dairies into one large dairy, while the other units were converted into skimming stations.[35] Simultaneously with the increase in the number of dairying establishments, the quantity of milk and butter products increased very substantially.

It will be noted that milk and butter production in the other two Baltic countries, Latvia and Estonia, increased slowly, remaining almost constant in the latter, while in Lith-

TABLE 21

PRODUCTION OF DAIRY PRODUCTS IN THE BALTIC STATES

MILK

(*1,000 Hectoliters*)

YEAR	LITHUANIA [a]	LATVIA	ESTONIA
1928	397	12,650	6,387
1929	725	13,143	6,334
1930	1,512	13,424	7,374
1931	1,910	13,948	7,866
1932	2,430	14,161	7,877
1933	2,321	14,423	7,673
1934	2,537	15,548	7,821
1935	3,057	15,713	7,929
1936	3,773	15,868	7,791
1937 [b]	4,074	16,179	8,134
1938 [c]	5,133	(*f*)	(*f*)
1939	6,250	(*f*)	(*f*)

[35] *Ibid.*, p. 90.

3: Simutis S-4 (no date) 1942 RB5 Lithuanians RB5
Baltic Countries RB1

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BUTTER

(1,000 Metric Tons)

YEAR	LITHUANIA [a]	LATVIA	ESTONIA
1928	1.6	14.3	12.2
1929	3.1	17.0	13.7
1930	6.4	20.8	15.5
1931	8.1	22.2	16.1
1932	10.3	22.1	14.5
1933	9.9	18.6	11.5
1934	10.7	18.8	12.6
1935	13.2	20.5	13.3
1936	15.8	22.2	13.8
1937 [d]	17.1	21.7	15.9
1938 [e]	19.6	(f)	(f)
1939	19.9	(f)	(f)

[a] Only milk controlled by dairies is included in this table.
[b] L.N. 1937–38, p. 72.
[c] C.S.B., volumes for 1938 and 1939.
[d] L.N., 1937–38, p. 74.
[e] C.S.B., volumes for 1938 and 1939.
[f] Figures not available.

uania production increased more than tenfold during the ten-year period. The chief cause for this is that dairying in Latvia and Estonia was considerably advanced before the World War, which was not the case in Lithuania. During the recent years, before the Soviet occupation, however, Lithuania not only succeeded in reaching Estonia's level of butter production but even surpassed it. This situation shows how retarded dairying was in Lithuania as compared with Latvia and Estonia, and indicates the great achievement of cooperation in this particular field.

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The expansion of dairying in Lithuania may be observed also from export figures, given in Table 22.

3: Simutis S-4 (no date) 1942 RB5 Lithuanians RB5
Baltic Countries RB1.

TABLE 22

BUTTER EXPORTS IN THE BALTIC STATES[a]

(*In Metric Tons*)

YEAR	LITHUANIA	LATVIA	ESTONIA
1927	2,051	10,761	9,906
1928	2,643	13,006	11,222
1929	4,084	14,830	12,359
1930	7,357	13,430	14,066
1931	8,705	18,739	14,444
1932	9,926	18,598	12,531
1933	9,580	15,720	9,224
1934	9,671	15,701	10,118
1935	12,154	16,816	10,838
1936	14,629	17,291	10,955
1937	15,058	19,211	13,179
1938	17,413	23,464	14,732
1939	16,386	([b])	([b])

[a] C.S.B., volumes for 1927 to 1939.
[b] Figures not available.

LIVESTOCK

Livestock breeding is one of the branches of agriculture that suffered greatly in the World War. As soon as the war started in 1914 Russia requisitioned the best horses for the army. Then came the German army, which took what had been left by the Russians. Only horses unfit for army use were left.

To alleviate a great shortage of food caused by the Allied blockade the Germans requisitioned even the milk cows for slaughter. The reduction in livestock in Lithuania in 1919 as compared with 1913 was as follows: horses, 38 percent; cattle, 47.7 percent; pigs, 44. percent; sheep, 30 percent. The reduction of stock may be clearly seen from Table 23,

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439 pation. In 1938, Maistas sales to foreign countries rose to 57.85 million litas, while in 1939 it rose to 71.7 million litas, or 24 percent above the 1938 figures.

438 Even in domestic business Maistas showed an impressive rise. Its domestic sales amounted in 1930 to 5.8 million litas and rose every subsequent year until in 1938 they reached 14.9 million litas and in 1939, 18.8 million litas.

257 The sugar industry, which also shows considerable ad-
433 vance, started with one refinery in 1932, employing 67 persons, and in 1939 had two refineries with 246 workers, not counting the many farmers who were engaged in sugar-beet growing and whose incomes were increased through the introduction and development of this branch of agriculture.

257 Inasmuch as the two refineries were insufficient to meet the
471 demands of Lithuania, a third refinery was constructed. All three are owned by the Lietuvos Cukrus Corporation, in which the government participates as owner of a controlling number of shares of capital stock. The first refinery was opened in 1932 in Marijampole and the second in 1935 in Panevezys. The production rose very rapidly: in 1932, 67,000 quintals; 1933, 162,000 quintals; 1934, 82,000 quintals; 1935, 153,000 quintals; 1936, 221,000 quintals; 1937, 272,000 quintals; in 1938, 287,000 quintals [9] and 1939, 208,000 quintals.

234 Another industry in the food-and-luxury category which
433 showed great expansion both in number of establishments and in workers employed is that of dairying, which is covered in the section on coöperatives, above.

438 Other industries, such as grain mills with 761 workers,
433 candy and chocolate factories with 761 workers, and tobacco

[9] C.S.B., 1938, p. 160.

lin. Preserving cans are repaired in its own workshops. Moreover, at Kaunas a modern abattoir of „Maistas" has been built for municipal requirements. (The rôle of „Maistas" in our trade is described in the section „Share-capital in Lithuanian Trade").

5. The dairy-farms show an exemplary growth tempo. The development of Lithuanian butter production is due to the Central Union of Dairy-farming Cooperatives „Pienocentras", concerning whose activity a more detailed report is given in the subsequent section „The Rôle of the Cooperative Societies". The figures contained in the foregoing tables relate moreover only to the larger concerns; the total number of all dairy-farms of the dairy cooperatives included in the production statistics amounted in 1937 to 188.

6. The number of workers employed in the spirit distilleries remained stationary during the period 1927—1937, whereas the number of concerns rose from 26 to 38.

7. The development of beer breweries showed no material changes from 1927 to 1931. The number of employed workers since the curtailment between 1932 and 1936 for the first time in 1937 exceeded the figures for 1927.

8. The number of tobacco and cigarette factories and their staffs has decreased since 1931, which was occasioned chiefly by the decline of consumption during the time of crisis.

From the standpoint of the number of undertakings, the mills and dairy-farms constitute the two strongest groups of the foodstuffs industry. According to the number of employed workers, the meat and canned goods industry and the sugar industry head the list, although it must be borne in mind that as regards the last-named, the production campaign lasts only a few months.

b. The Development of Production

The total value of the gross production of the foodstuffs and luxury goods industry in 1937 amounted to 178 300 000 litas and the net production to 50 400 000.

These figures are distributed among separate branches as follows (in 1 000 litas):

433 chapter. In the following table are given the data on the production quantities of the most important branches; they fully confirm the accuracy of the development tendency expressed by the index figures.

Production Figures in Tons

	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Wheat and Rye Flour	57 465	54 963	.	48 294	50 576	53 858	48 967
Sugar	6 613	16 191	8 166	15 263	22 136	27 164	28 673
Sugar Wares	.	.	.	1 387	1 484	1 626	1 934
Bacon	19 894	26 869	21 376*)	12 675*)	8 809	10 539	10 153
Other Meat Products	9 770*)	7 660	7 642*)	9 000**)	16 485	16 933	12 858
Butter***)	8 141	10 289	9 854	10 728	13 190	15 835	16 994
Spirits (1000 litres)	3 315	3 016	3 070	2 717	2 723	2 942	5 502
Beer (1000 litres)	11 264	7 194	7 292	6 274	5 284	7 290	14 165
Tobacco (consumed raw tobacco)	983	867	763	697	665	768	769

256 433 The fluctuations in flour production are naturally connected with the condition of the harvest. The falling-off in production in 1937 was caused by the serious deterioration of the harvest in 1936 in comparison with both preceding years.

257 433 The youthful sugar industry which, as mentioned above, was first established in the autumn of 1931, had developed its activity to the full only by 1932, and thereby, concurrently with bacon production, brought about the rise of the index, notwithstanding the general crisis, by 16.5 points. After the fluctuations in 1933 and 1934, and in connexion with the opening of a second factory in 1935, our sugar production rose greatly in 1935 and 1936 and to-day, as is clear from the definite curtailment of imports shown in the chapter on foreign trade, fully covers the demand of the domestic market. This also explains the slackening of the further growth in 1937.

439 253 ●234 The fluctuations and the recession of meat production which together with butter production belongs generally to the strongest export branches of Lithuanian economy, while the remaining branches mentioned above serve only the home market, are due to the import quotas and the preference policy of Great Britain, the most important export market for our meat products, vis-à-vis her Dominions. More detailed information 000

*) Export quantity. In the case of bacon on an average 95% of the production is for export.

**) Estimated.

***) Production of the dairy cooperative societies.

on this subject is contained in the section on the trade turnover of the „Maistas" joint-stock company.

The butter production figures specified in the foregoing tables relate only to the quantities supplied by the dairy cooperatives, which are used almost exclusively for export. Nearly the entire domestic demand is covered by the home production of the farmers (the so-called country butter) which it is difficult to judge by statistics. The supply of export butter shows constant growth. In 1937 it doubled in round figures in comparison with 1931, which must be ascribed to the fact that it has held its ground on the world market better than bacon.

Spirit, beer, and tobacco production greatly receded during the crisis. The last two years brought about, in connexion with the general economic revival, a new upward trend; while of course the doubling of beer production in 1937 is to be attributed to the reduction of the price in consequence of the lowering of the excise, and that of spirit supply in part to its compulsory admixture with petrol („Motorin").

2. The Textile Industry

The textile industry is the second most important industrial branch of Lithuania. It employs the largest number of workers (in 1937, 20.7% of all industrial workers of Lithuania accrued to it); its share in the aggregate engine horse-power amounts to 9.3% and its share in the production value of all Lithuanian industry to over 14% (gross value, 14.9%; net value, 14.3%).

In the pre-war Lithuania, only approximately 300 workers were employed in this industrial branch. The development of textile undertakings since 1927 is shown by the following comparison:

	1927		1931			1938 (Jan)		1937 (July)
	No. of Concerns	No. of Workers	No. of Concerns	No. of Workers	Capacity of Engines in H. P.	No. of Concerns	No. of Workers	Capacity of Engines in H. P.
Total	55	1 403	60	2 287	2 475	79	7 162	11 673
Including								
Flax Treatment	16	468	10	374	607	10	1 201	1 845
Linen Weaving	3	112	3	200		5	728	
Others Textile Industry	36	823	47	1 710	1 868	64	5 233	9 828

11: League of Nations G-4 (no date) 1939 RB5 Lithuanians RB5

As regards *agricultural research*, the Institute of Agricultural Research (founded in 1927) is in charge of experimental work in the field of agriculture throughout the country, with the exception of the work conducted by the Agricultural Academy at Dotnuva. It has at present under its control seven experimental stations dealing with various matters relating to the cultivation of crops, an experimental fruit-growing station (in process of organisation), a crop improvement station (at Dotnuva), a crop protection station (at Dotnuva) and a station for research on the breeding of pigs for bacon. Proposals are under consideration for the foundation of an agricultural machinery testing station and of stations for research into cattle- and sheep-breeding respectively.

In consequence of these measures, and particularly the activities of the agricultural intelligence service, agriculturists have begun to introduce a more rational system of crop rotation, to prepare the soil more carefully and fertilise it more rationally (the progress of stock-breeding increases the quantities of manure available), to use better quality seed, to improve meadow- and pasture-land, to make more extensive use of agricultural machinery (through the foundation of co-operative societies for the joint use of machinery), etc. The results have been a decrease in the area of land left fallow and a corresponding increase in the area sown from an average of 2,079,000 hectares for the years 1928 to 1930 to 2,312,000 hectares for the period 1935 to 1937, the increase chiefly affecting the land under the more intensively cultivated crops (wheat, sugar-beet, mangel-wurzels). There has also been an increase in the yield per hectare of all the principal crops (wheat, rye, barley, oats, peas and potatoes), the yield from 1933 to 1937 being almost half as great again as during the years 1901 to 1910. It is worthy of note that, whilst the cultivation of sugar-beet was entirely unknown in the country before the war, the refineries now pay out almost 6½ million litai to the growers each year. The productivity of meadow- and pasture-land has increased to an even greater extent than that of arable land.

This latter circumstance has permitted the development of stock-breeding and the number of farm animals has risen considerably (in the case of cattle, for example, from 766,000 in 1913 to 1,172,000 in 1937). As a result of the organisation of milk control societies, breeding centres, the keeping of stud books, etc., the productivity of stock has also increased very considerably.

Progress has been particularly noteworthy in the case of cattle (which, in Lithuania, are mainly bred for the production of milk). In 1923, with a view to the transformation of surplus milk into exportable produce, chiefly butter, dairymen's co-operative societies were founded with the financial support

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of the Government. Since then, the dairy industry and the manufacture of butter have made rapid progress. In 1937, the 193 dairymen's co-operative societies, all of which are equipped with the most up-to-date machinery, supplied 420 million kilogrammes of milk — including that delivered to the 2,052 cream-separating centres — and produced 16.9 million kilogrammes of butter. Though, since the war, the population has increased by some 300,000 inhabitants, the consumption of dairy products per head is at present greater than before the war, and butter exports, which were formerly negligible, amounted in 1924 to 524 metric tons and in 1936/37 to 15,000 tons approximately.

Hand in hand with the development of the dairy industries has gone the development of pig-breeding (skim-milk is used for the fattening of young pigs). Not only has the number of pigs considerably increased (from 450,000 in 1913 to 1,192,000 in 1937), but the quality of the pigs (for the manufacture of bacon) has greatly improved. With the Government's financial support, a bacon export industry has been rapidly built up. In 1928, bacon exports amounted to 150 metric tons; in 1932, to more than 25,000 metric tons, and, in 1936/37 (being affected by the introduction of bacon import quotas in England), to more than 10,000 metric tons. These figures, together with those for the export of live pigs (in 1932, 34,000, and, in 1936/37, 125,000 approximately) and the number of pigs kept are proof of the progress made.

Poultry-keeping also has made considerable headway; more pure-bred poultry are being raised, and feeding and poultry-keeping technique have become more efficient. Horse-breeding likewise has improved, thus facilitating the sale of Lithuanian horses in foreign markets.

Such are the methods whereby the Ministry of Agriculture, the Chamber of Agriculture and the organisations working in conjunction with the latter are striving to improve the production both of crops and live-stock and to foster agricultural industries (dairy industries and the manufacture of bacon). Since 1931, the Chamber of Agriculture has also been endeavouring, with the co-operation of the Union of Young Farmers' Clubs, to rationalise and modernise home industries (weaving, knitting, fur-dressing, felt-making, pottery, furniture, etc.) and to improve the artistic qualities of the articles produced. Products of the home industries are thus enabled to compete with factory-produced goods.